The Cosmological Argument

Principle of Causality

Every	has a cause
Everything that	has a cause
Everything that	has a cause
Everything that is	has a cause
Everything that is	has a cause

The "Cosmological Argument"

(1) 7	The Universe Has a
. (N	ve take this position because the evidence supports it)
(2) A	Anything That Has a Beginning Must Have Been
(и	ve know this from the Principal of Causality)
(3) 7	Therefore, the Universe Must Have a
(tl	hat certainly follows)
(4) 7	This Cause Must Be Eternal and
(0	r it too would have a cause, and then we are back where we started)
(5) 7	The Cause is

(we recognize deity in that which is eternal and uncaused!)

Evidence That the Universe Had a Beginning

The Second

The Cosmos themselves are unwinding, and point to a time when they were wound much tighter than they are today. We are living in a "wind-up" universe that, by implication, has a point in the distant past in which the universe had not yet been wound. And the only question is, "what wound it up to begin with"?

of the Universe

If we could reverse the process and 'deflate the balloon', moving backward in time, we start to see an initial point of convergence. A very small, tiny point of beginning! The science is showing us that the universe seems to having a beginning.

The

the radiation echo left behind from the Big Bang. In April 1992, the final summary of COBE's data was made public and hailed as unprecedented. Stephen Hawking, author of "A Brief History of Time", called the discovery, "The most important discovery of the century, if not all time." This affirmed, once again, that the universe had a beginning.

The Philosophy of

If the universe truly did exist from all eternity, then time would also exist from all eternity. There would be no 'beginning of time'. If this were actually true, we could never arrive at today. That's right, if you don't have a solid and definite place from which you begin time, you can never measure your way up to the present day.

So Why Can't They See?

So we're back to the question: "Why can't the scientists simply see what is staring them so plainly in the face?" Again, we might be able to turn to the ancient wisdom of an eternal God for an answer:

Psalm 115:2-5

Why do the nations say, 'Where is their God?' Our God is in heaven; he does whatever pleases him. But their idols are silver and gold, made by the hands of men. They have mouths, but cannot speak, eyes, but they cannot see...

The Cosmological Argument

Principle of Causality

Every	has a cause
Everything that	has a cause
Everything that	has a cause
Everything that is	has a cause
Everything that is	has a cause

The "Cosmological Argument"

(1) The Universe Has a
(we take this position because the evidence supports it)
(2) Anything That Has a Beginning Must Have Been
(we know this from the Principal of Causality)
(3) Therefore, the Universe Must Have a
(that certainly follows)
(4) This Cause Must Be Eternal and
(or it too would have a cause, and then we are back where we started)
(5) The Cause is
(we recognize deity in that which is eternal and uncaused!)

Evidence That the Universe Had a Beginning

The Second

The Cosmos themselves are unwinding, and point to a time when they were wound much tighter than they are today. We are living in a "wind-up" universe that, by implication, has a point in the distant past in which the universe had not yet been wound. And the only question is, "what wound it up to begin with"?

of the Universe

If we could reverse the process and 'deflate the balloon', moving backward in time, we start to see an initial point of convergence. A very small, tiny point of beginning! The science is showing us that the universe seems to having a beginning.

The

the radiation echo left behind from the Big Bang. In April 1992, the final summary of COBE's data was made public and hailed as unprecedented. Stephen Hawking, author of "A Brief History of Time", called the discovery, "The most important discovery of the century, if not all time." This affirmed, once again, that the universe had a beginning.

The Philosophy of

If the universe truly did exist from all eternity, then time would also exist from all eternity. There would be no 'beginning of time'. If this were actually true, we could never arrive at today. That's right, if you don't have a solid and definite place from which you begin time, you can never measure your way up to the present day.

So Why Can't They See?

So we're back to the question: "Why can't the scientists simply see what is staring them so plainly in the face?" Again, we might be able to turn to the ancient wisdom of an eternal God for an answer:

Psalm 115:2-5

Why do the nations say, 'Where is their God?' Our God is in heaven; he does whatever pleases him. But their idols are silver and gold, made by the hands of men. They have mouths, but cannot speak, eyes, but they cannot see...